Vol. 1, No. 2 Friday, August 24, 1945 Weihenstephan, Freising, Germany

# Outline Method of Obtaining School Credit

The purpose of this article is toacquaint students with the proper method of obtaining credit for any and all schooling, training, or other experiences undergone while a memberof the Armed Forces.

Question 1: Why is the question of credit for military experience important?

Answer: Approximately one-third ofthe men and women in the Armed Forces attended but have not been graduated from high school or secondary school; another one-fourth are high-school graduates but have not attended college; one in ten has attended but not been graduated from college. Under the encouragement of government and the educational institutions, many of these servicemen will wish to continue their education.

Question 2: Can decisions regarding credit for military experience be postponed until the cessation of hostilities?

Answer: No. Servicemen are being discharged daily from the Armed Forces as casualties and for other reasons. Some of these are now entering educational institutions and are applying for credit. Many still within the Armed Forces are applying for equivalent credit because of academic requirements for Specialist and Officer Candidate schools.

Question 3: What aspects of military experience have potential educational value?

Answer: Military experience with potential educational values include:

1. Training programs varying from basic military training and doctrination to highly technical training offered in Specialist Schools both within the Armed Forces and under military jurisdiction in civilian educational institutions.

2. Work experience in the many tasks involving technical knowledge and skill.

3. Off-duty or "thinking-time" education of a voluntary nature through correspondence courses, class instruction, extensive library service, and many auditory and visual aids.

4. General experience gained through travel, observation, and an understanding of the peoples of the world.

5. Education received under AEP.

Question 4: What numbers are involved in these educational programs?

Answer: All of the millions of men and women in the Armed Forces will have had basic military training and indoctrination; approximately fifty per cent will have attended one or more Specialist Schools; hundreds of thousands are already availing themselves of the off-duty educational programs.

Question 5: Why is it unsound to give blanket credit for military experience?

Answer: Blanket credit is unfair to the individual who seems initially to be favored by it. Due to the wide variety of experience and training, the educational value of military experience to the individual will vary accordingly. Credit should be given on the basis of educational values acquired by the individual rather than time spent.

Question 6: Is blanket credit ever justified?

Answer: Yes, to a limited extent. The basic military training and indoctrination which all men and women take include sound educational values. It is recommended that it not exceed eight semester hours on the college level nor more than one semester (four credits or two units) on the secondary-school level and that even such credit be withheld until the serviceman has completed at least his basic training or indoctrination.

Question 7: What alternative procedure is available instead of blanket credit?

(Contiued on page 3)

# Sgt Daily Receives Silver Star Award

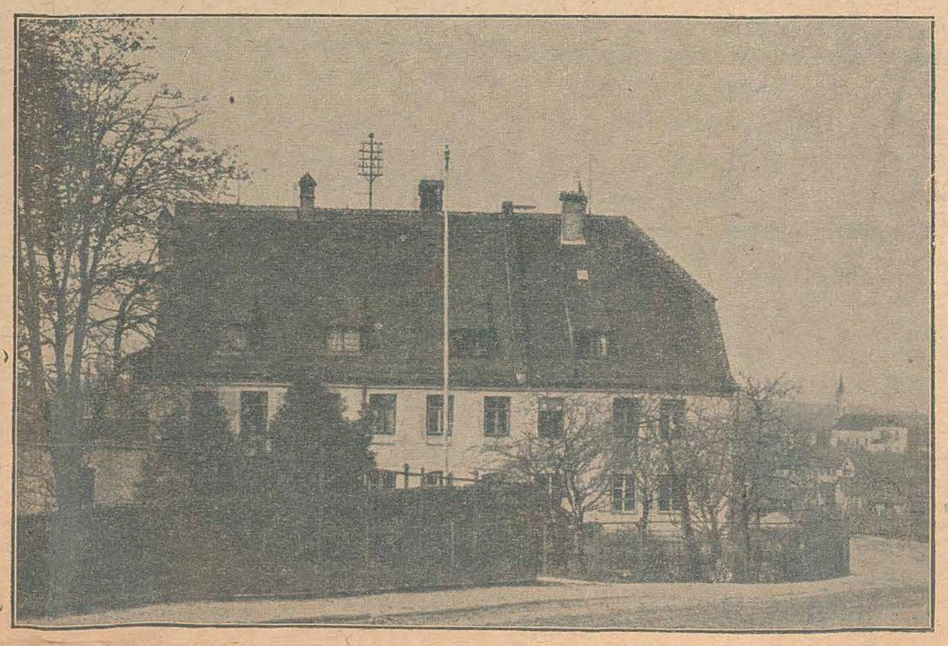
Sgt Howard C. Daily, now a member of Headquarters Troop, was awarded the Silver Star last Wednesday, Aug.1 5. In a ceremony held in the main courtyard of the school, Col. G. H. Wilson pinned the Silver Star ribbon on Sgt Daily.

Formerly with the Reconnaissance company, 811th Tank Destroyer battalion, Sgt Daily was awarded the medal for "gallantry in action in connection with military operations against the enemy on December 17, 1944 in the vicinity of St Vith, Belgium." Constantly endangered by enemy small arms fire, Sgt Daily stuck to his post of forward observer and radioed complete information of approaching enemy tanks to his tank destroyer platoon.

"He exposed himself time after time in order to observe the enemy tanks until they were within range of his guns. Then he directed the fire of his destroyers with such devastating accuracy that the enemy tanks were completely surprised and retreated in panic," the official citations reads. "The gallantry displayed by Sgt Daily in refusing to be routed in the face of overwhelming odds reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

Sgt Daily richly deserves all of the praise given him. Members of Headquarters Troop extend their congratulations.

# Headquarters Troop Barracks



# Dormitory Provides Housing for EM of Headquarters Troop

Members of Headquarters Troop are housed in a building on the west side of the college campus. The building itself was not much to look at or live in when the 115th Cavalry Group arrived, but after a month of living in the place, many changes have been brought about. Tables, chairs, beds, sheets of a sort, drapes and various other items have given the once drab building a pleasant look.

One of the greatest improvements was the installation of a shower room on the ground floor. The work was finished in the record time of three weeks, and walking to the creamery building to take a shower ceased as of last week. (The shower room will be ready Tuesday—remember?)

The barracks boasts a recreation room on the second floor, with comfortable chairs and couches to tempt work-weary men. A large round table was acquired and the poker playing members of the troop and the medical detachment find it ideal for that form of sport.

# GI Band Stages First Show Lindenkeller

For the first show at Lindenkeller, a GI band put on a musical program alongwith skits and comedy numbers by members of the orchestra. The date of the show, Wednesday, August 15, brought the beginning of what is hoped to be a series of presentations by GI personnel and USO road shows. Entertainment so far has been very good and there is every indication that the future will follow the same policy.

# New Students to Arrive This Week; Additional Subjects Are Available

Students now attending the XX Corps Command School will see the arrival of 219 additional men on August 31. The new men will form the second student detachment, and quarters are being arranged for them in the building adjoining the barracks of the first student detachment.

New students will have a choice of subjects much the same as the first group of men who arrived on Aug. 10. In addition, however, five new subjects are on the current list of those available at the school.

In the agricultural branch of the school, beef production has been added, and includes beef cattle industry; breeding; feeding and marketing; management; baby beef production; fitting cattle for show and sale; buildings and equipment; and diseases and parasites.

Additions to the academic branch of subjects are introductory college chemistry, organic chemistry, college physics, and elements of analytical geometry.

### New Chemistry Course

Introductory college chemistry offers proportions, atomic theory, symbols, formulas and equations, gases, liquids and solids, valence, solutions, and electroylysis, ionic relations, acids, bases and salts, equilibrium, periodic system, nitrogen, atmosphere, carbon, food and nutrition, phosphorous, colloids, metals, alkaline earth metals, copper, silver and gold alloy metals, electrochemistry, radiation chemistry.

Organic chemistry will include: Aliphatic, alicyclic, heterocyclic and aromatic compounds, resonance, organic synthesis, carbohydrates, amino acids,

(Continued on page 4)

THIS ISSUE
Officer Adviser
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# A Lesson in Unity

**One of the reasons for General Eisenhower's appointment as invasion commander was his success in welding British and American forces into one army with a minimum of friction. Apropos of his insistence upon smooth relations, Associated Press correspondents relate a story that was going the rounds in London:**

**The general called in a subordinate who had been quarreling with a British staff colleague. „I have investigated your dispute," Eisenhower told him. „You were right and he was wrong. But you called Colonel Blank a British so-and-so. I wouldn't have minded if you had only called him a so-and-so. But you can't call anyone a British so-and-so and still remain in my comand. You are going home."**

# High Point Men Will be Notified if Unit Ships

Personnel at Weihenstephan who have the required points for discharge will be released from the school as soon as they are included in a quota which is to leave the theater. This applies to both students and instructors at the school. Their duties will in no way interfere with their chances of going home.

A XX Corps circular states: "In event that the parent unit is alerted for departure from the theater on a date prior to the student's completion of a course, the student will be returned to his parent organization without delay."

It is further stated that temporary duty at the school will not interfere with the readjustment of personnel. Files of available instructor personnel will be maintained at this headquarters, and an instructor who has an opportunity to return to the United States will be relieved from his instructor duties.

# Major Cardon is Director of Education at School

Major Bartley P. Cardon, Director of Education at the XX Corps Command School, is well fitted for his position at the College. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, holding a Masters Degree in Biochemistry, and was an instructor at the University of California while working towards a P. H. D.

When war was declared Major Cardon was called into the service and, on December 14, 1941, one day before leaving for the army, took his exam for P. H. D. On December 15, 1941 he began his military career with the 115th Cavalry Group and has remained with that unit for his entire tour of duty. Since the Group has taken over the administration of the XX Corps School, Major Cardon has been appointed as the Director of Education.

Major Cardon has been active in selecting instructors for the school and now coordinates the work of instructors and students.

Tec 5 George Dupy and Tec 5 Orrin T. Miller, dental assistants who are on detached service at Nordlingden, visited the troop here during the week end.

# Some Thoughts About Going Home As Peace Reigns Throughout World

By — Capt. Martin L. Cook.

Now that the wars are ended, and we are preparing to return to civilian life, we might take an inventory of ourselves and our mental attitudes. We have been longing to return home. That little place, humble though it may be, has been the center of ourthinking, and we have built up nostalgic castles, that have helped tideus over weary hours of waiting, over disappointments, griefs and sorrows. "Once I get back to it, I'll never complain about anything, I'll be eternally happy. Ah boy! That's going to be the height of living. This business of being a soldier in a foreign land is a dog's life. The war is over, our job is done. They must get us back home as quickly as possible, discharge us so we can get back to the farm, or to the job, and we'll be perfectly happy."

But will we? Happiness is strictly a state of mind. The too easy attainment of our desires does not usually bring with it happiness. Anticipation is ussually much more pleasant than the fulfillment of our dream. For anticipation has a tendency to dwell in the land of make-believe, whereas fulfillment brings one down to the world of reality. While we've been away from home, we have dreamed about our homes as we remembered them, we have idealized them, the little faults aggravations and deficiencies have vanished, and we see the home and loved ones as we would like them to be. And that is as it should be. But —

When we get home, we shall be confronted by stark reality. Probably the cook-stove or washing-machine is out of kilter. It has been impossible to get new ones for several years. Repairs have been difficult to obtain. Skilled and honest repairmen are scarce. Last summer, when the motor on my refrigerator quit, a service-man was called. He said the old motor was worn out, so he would have to install a rebuilt motor. That would be 15 dollars. When my brother-in-law heard about that, he protected my family's interest by going to the repair-shop, demanding the return of the motor that had been removed as well as the money for the exchange. For 1 dollar he had a new bushing installed, which made the original motor a better one being about 5 years newer-than the replacement at a saving of 14 dollars. You will perhaps find that your families too have been imposed upon and robbed during your absence. I hope you had someone there, who helped look after your interests. Don't forget to thank them and show your appreciation for their solicitude.

Perhaps too you will find that during your long absence from home there have been changes, in attitudes, in thinking, and in morals. It may require considerable readjustment. There are likely to be strains, perhaps even quarrels. But be lenient, YOU TOO HAVE CHANGED. Always ask yourself, "Am I the same as I was when I left home?" Of course, there are reasons for your change. You went through the hell of battle. You know what it is to have buddies dropping all about you, to be shot at, to live in mud and rain and snow, to be humiliated, to be denied comforts and go dirty, unshaved and unbathed. You've learned to hate, to hate humans. You are different, and you have a right to be — or, at least, you feel you have a right to be.

But your wife, your mother, your children, they had an easy time of it. You made out an allotment to them, and that helped them to get by. They were dependent on you and they should be grateful to you. But don't forget, that due to their love to you, they agonized for you, they were as lonesome for you as you for them and more so. The suffered mental agony, because they know you might be suffering physical torment. They lived for you, and every day that didn't bring a letter from you brought them fear and doubt. They prayed for you, and for the most part, they were faithful to you — despite some few exceptions that received world wide publicity. They too have changed, for better or worse, even as you have. Man cannot remain stationary, but either grows or diminishes according to his environments and thinking, and his reactions thereto. Have they changed? So have you. And it is only bringing unhappiness on yourself, if you weep and repine about the passing of the years and the changes they have wrought. This is particularly true, if your idealism has mounted them on pedestals far above their natural worth.

What has been said about our homes is in greater measure true of America as a whole. Ah, it is a great land, a land where milk and honey flows; A land untouched by the horrors of war; a land of freedom, where wartime restrictions and rationing will have been but a passing nightmare. A land of goodness and plenty. A land that can do nearly anything. True, but also a land of tremendous changes. And some of us aren't going to like some of those changes. The status of our jobs, professions, our homes, our mode of living is going to be greatly affected, again for better or worse. America is a land of opportunity, a land of growth that cannot remain static if it would. Something in America will be wrong, at least to our way of thinking. A country of 135,000,000 people could not produce the tremendous amounts of war-material, while maintaining nearly 10% of its choice manpower in the armed-services, without undergoing tremendous changes, both technological, and in temperament. It's going to be different than we expect. But it is great and growing, even though we may not like or understand its implications. Many returning veterans of the last war had difficulty adapting themselves to the America of 1918 and the twenties, because they had not grown along with the developements of the times. Instead of getting their feet on the ground, and taking their place in the building of an America that would be to their liking, they gave up, and in their disillusionment cried out, "So this is what we fought for!"

When we return, we shall be looked up to as men of action, men who had no fear; men, who could meet the enemy and by sheer courage fight him to a standstill and completely vanquish the last vestige of resistance. We shall be men, who having seen other countries and having met other peoples, should have a broad outlook on world affairs, and be fairly familiar with their needs and aspirations. If we 13 million ex-service men fail in our obligations to have some little understanding of world-problems, We shall have helped to prepare the soil for World-War III (May God forbid). We dare not be cowards therefore we must face the much more difficult problems of peace in an American manner, dealing with others as we would be dealt by, with justice and understanding. That is one of the difficult problems of the future. But it is one we in particular dare not shirk.

When we are mustered back into the great ranks of the civilian army, going back to our communities and trades, we assume that obligation as inexorably as we assumed our oath when we were assimilated into the military, THAT WE WILL WITH COURAGE FATHFULLY CARRY OUT OUR DUTIES TO OUR NATION AND TO ALL MANKIND. We will all have a sha re in the growth of our country, and in the influence it wields for better or worse throughout the world. To help make the decisions requires a greater courage, and greater exercise of discretion, than the battles we participated in.

May you soon be returned home! God grant that you'll take your place, aware of the difficulties and prepared to do your share in making the proper improvements and corrections.

# Drivers Work Overtime Getting School Ready

Two weeks before the opening of the XX Corps Command school, and for one week afterward, the drivers of Headquarters Troop vehicles put in long, tiresome hours on trips to all parts of southern Germany to get the necessary equipment for the school. It was not uncommon for truck drivers to arise at 0500 and get on their way by 0600. Frequently, three or four days elapsed before the trucks returned to Weihenstephan, loaded with supplies. Tables, chairs, dishes, beds, mattresses and complete sets of books are only a few of the items brought back from these trips.

Drivers, at least some of them, worked with no day off in beween trips. The men listed below are the long-suffering drivers of Hq Troop who deserve recognition for their efforts:

S Sgt Earl Beal, Cpl Campbell Ewar,t Tec 5 Clifford Shafer, Robert Connell, John Wilson, Pfc William B. Miller and Pvt Louis Rebion, Six by Six drivers; Pfcs Edward Bennett and Thomas Jones, C. and R. car drivers; Elmo Prine and Fred A. Miller, weapons carriers. Jeep drivers are Tec 5 Harrison Kincaid, Pfcs William Butler, Norman Carmody, Clarence Dewar, William DiPonziano, Edgar F. Miller and William Murphy.

# USO Entertainment, "Broadway Jesters" Is Well Received

"The USO show, Broadwey Jesters," presented at Lindenkeller club Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, was one of the best of the current shows now performing in the ETO. For one hour, good entertainment was enjoyed by a large crowd of students and staff members.

Billy Shaw, the emcee, was good at the job of directing the show. Teamed with a feminine companion, the duo, Billy and Idylle Shaw presented a bicycle and comedy act. Del Orel, a contorionist, amazed everyone with the graceful positions she managed to attain. Besides the usual stunts in an act of this type, she performed a turn on a table that was unusual in every sense.

The singer of the troupe was Ronnie Regan, a pretty girl vocalist who gave out with several ballads in real torch-singer style. Ashley and Ware, a comedy song and dance team, provided a slapstick routine that was as rough and tough an act that is to be seen on any stage.

The pianist, Patricia Melville, is not to be overlooked. Her playing was good, and while not featured on the stage, she deserves recognition for keeping the performance going at a fast clip.

The USO show was sponsored by Special Services.

# New Name is Given To XX Corps School

As of Friday, August 24th, the XX Corps Command School at Weihenstephan, Freising, Germany is to change its name to Weihenstephan Agricultural and Technical School.

**SCHOOL PX TO ACCEPT FILMS FOR DEVELOPING**

School personnel may now take their exposed films to the Post Exchange for developing. Three to five day service will be given in most instances, it is announced.

# Outline Method of Obtaining School Credit

(Continued from page 1)

Answer: The United States Armed Forces Institute will provide to any educational institution on the request of the man or woman in the Armed Forces as complete information as possible regarding his or her educational experience while in Service, including results on appropriate tests.

Question 8: What is the United States Armed Forces Institute?

Answer: The Institute, located at Madison 3, Wisconsin, is an official agency of the War and Navy Departments. It provides correspondence courses, self-teaching textbooks, and other instructional materials for the off-duty time of men and women in the Armed Forces. The War and the Navy Departments have designated the Institute as a central clearing agency to assemble information regarding the individual and to transmit such information on his request, to the educational institution.

Question 9: How extensive is the information that is thus made available?

Answer: For each individual, in so far as possible or applicable, it includes in addition to identification information: last civilian school attended and grade completed: Service schools attended with brief description of courses taken; description of jobs while in Service; brief description of correspondence courses and independent or group study completed; results of special tests.

Question 10: Through what agency have these tests been prepared and what is their nature?

Answer: The tests have been prepared by a special Examinations Staff of experts. Three types of tests may be taken by the serviceman and the results made available to the educational institution:

1. End-of-Course Tests, indicating degree of success in completing a course offered through the Institute:

2. Subject or Field Tests measuring the competence of the individual in a subject field such as English:

3. General Educational Development Tests showing the general level of educational attainment of the individual such as "high-school-graduation" or "second half sophomore year of college".

Question 11: What are the steps through which this information may be made available to the educational institutions?

Answer: The following is the usual procedure that must be followed, presented in sequence:

1. Accreditation procedure is initiated by the serviceman who desires academic credit from a secondary school or college. He is supplied by the Educational Services Officer or directly by the Institute with a REQUEST FOR REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS. If the serviceman writes to the educational institution regarding credit, he should be asked to use this official form as no information will be assembled except upon his own request.

2. The serviceman has the major responsibility in filling out this form and seeing that it is mailed to the United States Armed Forces Institute at Madison 3, Wisconsin.

3. Upon receipt of this form, and based on the information contained on it, the Institute will assemble such data as indicated in the answers to Questions 9 and 10 and submit such information to the educational institution to which the serviceman has requested it be sent. At the same time, the serviceman will be notified by the Institute that the assembled information has been mailed to the educational institution.

4. After the educational institution has evaluated the data, it transmits to the United States Armed Forces Institute a REPORT OF ACCREDITATION ACTION. This report, blank forms for which are supplied to the educational institution with each serviceman's report, is prepared at the educational institution. It reports the decision regarding the serviceman's application for credit and additional recommendations for his in-service education. This report is prepared in triplicate, one copy for the serviceman, one for the Institute, and one to be retained by the educational institution.

5. When the two copies of the REPORT OF ACCREDITATION have been received by the Institute from the educational institution, the serviceman's copy will be sent to him by the Institute accompanied by an individual letter explaining the report and including additional suggestions from the Institute Staff.

Question 12: Does the Institute recommend the amount of credit that should be given to the serviceman?

Answer: No. Its sole function is to supply all available data. Full responsibility for credit evaluation rests with the educational institution.

Question 13: Does the Institute supply official records of credit information from all Specialist Schools and other training schools in the Armed Forces?

Answer: Yes, The Institute assembles an educational record covering work in specialist schools and other training schools for the serviceman seeking secondary-school or college credit. In addition to educational records which it obtains from various official sources, the institute supplies such supplementary information as will help secondary-school and college officials to interpret the records. It is to the advantage of the Armed Forces, the serviceman, and the educational institution to use the Institute as a clearing agency for all accreditation information (with the exception noted in the answer to the next question).

Question 14: Will information regarding the trainee's record of courses taken in the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Training Program be procured also through the Institute?

Answer: No. The course records of men in these special programs are kept by the educational institution in the same way as those of civilian students.

Accordingly, the educational institution in which the traines is enrolled will furnish a transcript of the trainee's record in the institution and transfer of credit will be effected in the same manner as for civilian students.

Question 15: Can the educational institution obtain copies of the tests prepared by the Institute?

Answer: Equivalent forms of subject tests and tests of general educational development can be purchased from the Co-operative Test Service of the American Council on Education, 15 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 23, New York. The secondary school or college can use these tests to prepare its own forms for the more effective interpretation of the reports of the Institute. Equivalent forms of End-of-Course Tests are not available.

Question 16: Has the plan for sound educational credit as outlined above been generally accepted by educational authorities?

Answer: Yes. It has been officially approved by all of the regional accrediting associations of secondary schools and colleges, by a number of state departments of education, by more than 500 colleges and universities, and by many secondary schools.

Question 17: Does the educational institution have any responsibility for guidance prior to the individual's entering into military service and while he is in Service?

Answer: The educational institution has a very definite responsibility to inform the individual both regarding courses which will meet requirements for graduation or continuance of his education and regarding the procedures of accreditation available to the serviceman as outlined in this.

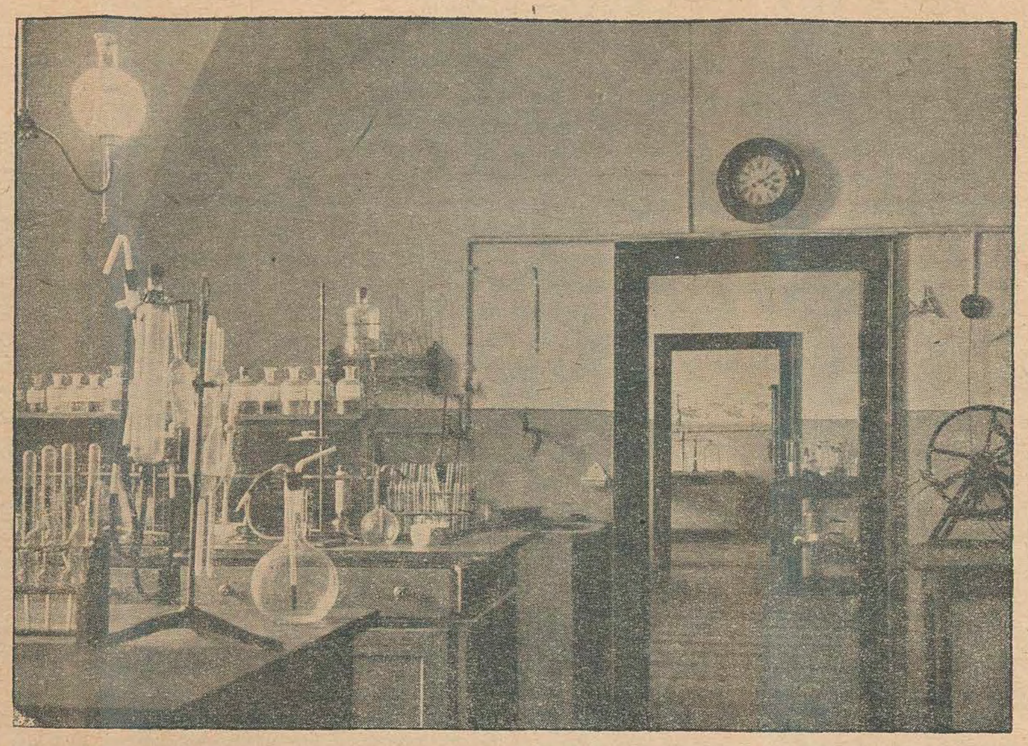
Question 18: Where can further information regarding the educational programs of the Armed Forces and accreditation procedures be procured?

Answer: Write to the Commandant, United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin.

Question 19: Have the Armed Forces agreed to the procedures described in this statement?

Answer: The Armed Forces have agreed to make available through the central clearing agency. United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin, pertinent information for evaluation.

# Laboratory in Chemistry Building



Shown here is an old picture of a laboratory in the Chemistry building. This laboratory and many like it have been completely modernized for use of G. I. students now attending the XX Corps Command School.

# IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE

Pioneer is a magic word in American history. For generations, American pioneers pushed westward across the incredibly rich spaces of our continent, writing history with the long rifle, the sod-breaking plow, the Texas saddle, the lariat, the gold pan, and the oil drill. What the frontiersmen did, thought, and said had important effects on our federal government at Washington, our relations with other countries, and our nation's destiny.

The frontier is bred into our bones. From it, some historians tell us, we got many of those characteristics other nations call „American" — our inventiveness, our willingness to do hard physical labor, our respect for bigness, our liking to „keep moving", our refusal to accept restraint or limitation, our belief in the individual's right to say, do, and worship as he pleases, our hospitality, our love of freedom, our dislike of hereditary rulers and authoritarian control.

Not all in the history of the frontier was creditable. American pioneers wasted the nation's resources and drove the Indians from their lands. Some Frontiersmen lived lustily and violently, with out thought for those who would follow. Only very slowly did they learn that the good earth's heritage — soil, plants, trees, rivers, minerals, fish and wild life — is something to be preciously guarded for our mutual good.

**Alaska — Last Frontier**

Alaska, America's continental outpost, is our last frontier. In its own way it is as rich and varied as the land to which the Pilgrims came more than three hundred years ago. It is almost unsettled in comparison with similarly situated lands in northern Europe. The war has greatly speeded up its development, has linked it with the rest of the United States by a new system of highways and airways, and has brought into its borders thousands of young men and hundreds of young women who would never otherwise have visited it.

Alaska offers twentieth-century pioneers a challenge — and an opportunity.

**About Alaska**

Our last frontier is no bonanza field — no get-rich-quick spot in which to stay a year or two in the hope of making a fortune. Alaska's boom days are over, fortunately for the Territory and its citizens. The hard-fisted era of gold rushes, miners' meetings, and frontier justice has vanished. The fortune hunters have come and gone — most of them poorer than they arrived— or have left their bones in remote graveyards. The real pioneer's — stubborn and tough-minded men and women who believed in themselves and in Alaska's future—stayed. A new generation, born and brought up in Alaska and educated in Alaskan schools, has come of age.

This does not mean that the pioneer spirit has disappeared. Far from it. Alaska's pioneer tradition remains strong and is breaking down barriers today. It is discovering new ways of conquering the Territory's vast distances, conserving and developing its rich resources, using modern machinery to make up for its lack of manpower, solving the problem of growing its own food and bringing it to market, keeping its scattered population in touch with one another and with the States by plane and radio, ocean and highway.

Perhaps Alaska offers a future for those who will return to civilian life in the next year.

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Tec 4 Angelo Caruso, Cpl Jerry Shaw, Pfcs Robert Leishman, Norman Carmody and Milton Cooper left Wednesday from Munich on a pass to Paris, France.

**RETURN FROM FURLOUGH AT RIVIERA CENTER**

Cpl Campbell Ewart, Tec 5 Claude Schrempp and Pfc Robert Margraf returned Monday morning from a trip to the Riviera, in France. They had been on a week's furlough to the army recreational area.

# Down Berchtesgaden Way

By S. F. N.

"Yeah, I went to Berchtesgaden with the boys. Nice trip too, that is if you don't mind getting up before breakfast and existing on 'Ten-in-Ones,' when the louie in charge can't sweat out real chow for you.

"Ye Gods, ain't the chow here lousy? So help me, everywhere I go it gets worse. We got down to Lindenkeller around about six o'clock and the chow was supposed to be ready but, as usual, it wasn't. And when we did get it darned if it wasn't french fried toast again. Only one piece at that. So I says to the louie in charge, 'Lieutenant,' I says, 'we gotta' have more chow, this ain't enough to feed a canary.' Right away that louie takes off for the kitchen and it ain't long until we have more dag-goned french toast than we can eat. I reckon he musta' chewed that sarg out something awful cause that is the fastest that we ever did get seconds.

"Then we loaded the trucks with 'Ten-in-Ones,' and took off in the direction of Munich. Most of the guys were cold ridin' in those open trucks early in the morning but I had brains enough to wrap my blanket around me, I wasn't hurtin'. Munich has changed. Golly, I rember when we took that town it wasn't nothin' but a lot of rubble. But the streets are all cleaned up now and there are Frauleins all over the place. One of them looked right at me and smiled just like I was her long lost boy friend. If I had had some exra cigarettes I sure would have gotten off that truck and stayed in Munich. That is the whole trouble with this man's army. If they would just give a fellow a few extra butts and a little more chow we wouldn't have any complaints coming. Boy, if I were a mess sergeant I would really be in position to operate.

"Well, when we finally found our way out of Munich we got on the autobahn that leads to Salzburg. It is just like I was telling the guys on the way down. That is one good thing that old Hitler did for these German people. That sure is a good road. We autta' have more 'em in the States. But then the army comes along and takes all the pleasure outa' ridin' on it. They give you a truck, fill it up with gas, give you a good driver, and then make you creep and crawl along at 35MPH. MPs all along the road too. That is the trouble with this army, always someone around telling you that you can't do this or that you can't do that. Seems as though they don't want a fellow to have a bit of fun!

"On the way down we stopped at some lake by the name of 'Chiemsee' in order that we could have a look at old King Ludwig II castle. Of course, we got there too late to take the nine o'clock trip, that was on account of those MPs on the autobahn, so we had to wait until the eleven o'clock boat left. Anyhow, we roamed around town and looked over the Frauleins. Not bad, some of 'em. Of course, there are GIs all over the place from the rest camp there and they have all of the really good looking gals all sewed up. That is the trouble, everywhere you go somebody is always there ahead of you. Seems as though I never get in on the ground floor of anything. Well, we went back to the trucks, ate our 'Ten-in-Ones' and then loaded on the boat for Herren Island. Now this island is right nice, sorta' like some resort you would find in the States. Swanky hotel and all that goes with it—some guys are stationed there; lucky guys, I never get a break like that. Around about the center of this island old King Ludwig decided that he would build himself a little summer cottage so he designed a little place with 42 rooms fashioned after some French castle in Vaisielles. It seems as though the old boy was in pretty bad financial condition about the time he builds this little shack as he has only 30 million bucks. Anyhow he went hog-wild and spent the whole works on 14 of the rooms and the rest had to remain unfinished. But boy, you should see those 14 rooms. I gotta' admit that I ain't never seen nothin' like it in the States. Gold and Silver, and marble statues, and paintings by famous artists all over the place. Golly, if my gal back home ever saw that guest bed room I never would be able to keep her satisfied back in Texas. There just ain't no use in my trying to tell you about it, you gotta see it to appreciate it.

"But let me tell you about the kings bathtub, boy, that was something! It is about twenty feet in diameter, four feet deep, and is entered through a marble staircase. All around the walls are paintings which have been covered with GI canvas. Seems as though some high-ranking officer had seen them and decided that they were not the type of art that we virtuous Pfcs would enjoy. So he had them covered up. That is the trouble with this army-always somebody taking the joy out of life. The impression that I got from the guide was that old King Ludwig had a bit of trouble enjoying the simple pleasures of life so he had these painting to remind him of what was expected of him later in the evening. He was really set up to operate, that boy. Just think, he had all of that, and all that we need is just a few extra cigarettes. How come we can't get cigarettes anyhow? I'll bet that all of the high-ranking officers have all that they need.

"From there we went on down to Berchtesgaden, we didn't take the main road, we went down through the Bavarian Alps just to see what they looked like. I wish my ma could see those mountains, she sure would have enjoyed 'em. Of course, they ain't nothing like the mountains of Pennsylvania, and there wasn't anything there like the Grand Canyon but they sure were pretty, just like you see in the movies. We got rooms in a pretty good hotel in Berchtesgaden. They weren't set up to give us chow but the next bunch that goes down, they'll have chow at a table with covers and all. We had to eat 'Ten-in Ones'. Seems as though the army never has things organized when I go out on a trip, I never get a break.

"We didn't stay long in Berchtesgaden that day, we went on up to Salzburg. The louie in charge turned us loose at the Red Cross and most of us went to see the Jane Frohman show. Of course, the guys that had cigarettes, they didn't go to the show, they found other ways to spend their time. Some of the guys ran across free beer too but I didn't get any. This gal Jane Frohman, she is alright. She was crippled in some sort of airplane crack-up but she comes out there with her crutches and long white evening dress and really sings the songs that the guys like to hear. Now there is a gal that could be at home enjoying the States but she stays over here and sings for a bunch of punks like us-sorta' makes a guy feel guilty after all the crabbing that we do. I sure enjoyed hearing that gal sing. Of course, the officers had all of the best seats but she didn't pay a bit of attention to'em, she sang just for us GIs.

"Next morning the louie in charge gets us out of bed about about eight o'clock — the louie had been out all night. He said that he was playing poker but I happen to know that he didn't have much dough and that he did have a lot of cigarettes. Does he expect me to believe that be was playing poker for cigarettes? Just how dumb does he think that we are anyhow? He must have been getting pretty hungry by this time 'cause he took us up to another hotel where he talked a mess sergeant into giving us real honest-to-God chow in exchange for those 'Ten-in-Ones' that we had been lugging around. I figure the mess sergeant just wanted those extra cigarettes and chocolate bars that were in those rations. It was just like I told the boys the night before, we should have taken those things out and used them ourselves. Oh well, a good look around the old boy's it is too late to crabb now.

"After breakfast we went up the mountain to Hitler's lair. We took house, Goering's house, the S. S. barracks and all of that sort of stuff. Then we loaded on 1½ tons and went four miles further up the mountain to the base of the Eagles Nest. There they had an elevator to take ordinary human beings the rest of the way up to the 'Hide Out'. We had to walk, only field grade officers could use that precious elevator. It sure did my old heart good to see that louie with us a huffin' and a puffin' up that hill. I reckon he knows now how we GIs feel about this chicken stuff. Pretty good view up there, right nice, ma sure would have enjoyed it. The part that amazed me was the fact that GIs had practically carried away the place in order to get a souvenir. They even cut up the rugs and took the doorknobs. They shouldn't do things like that, it ain't right. As I passed Hitler's fireplace I noticed a small piece of marble that was just about ready to fall off anyway so I picked it up and brought it along for ma. You know how folks are ba kchome. They always appreciate a little trinket from these foreign countries since they ain't had a chance to get around much.

"After dinner we went down to a lake by the name of 'Konigsee' where some lucky GIs are enjoying a rest camp. Frauleins were all over the joint in some of the smallest bathing suits that I have ever seen. They had boating, swimming, even a GI orchestra and free beer. I wonder why no one ever thinks of sending me to a rest camp? Don't I look as though I could use a little of that kind of life? We didn't stay there very long, we went on back to Salzburg and had coffee and doughnuts while the louie made arrangements for the next group to go to the music festival. No one ever thought of making arrangements for us to go, I reckon they thought that we wouldn't appreciate that kind of high-faluttinng stuff.

"After that we loaded up and came on home. Of course it rained most all of the way back- it always rains when the trucks don't have any tops on them. We stopped in the Red Cross in Munich before coming out here and I ran into a guy from my home town that I hadn't seen in years. He is going home next week, the lucky coyote.

"Say, how many points you got? That is the trouble with this army, they don't run the point system right. Is it my fault if I don't have any kids yet? How do they ever expect me to get any if they don't let me go home? Well, so-long, I'll see you later. Say, I gotta' get hold of some cigarettes.

# CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

**Footprints**

Two men were traveling in the desert. One was a believer, the other an unbeliever. In the evening the believer prayed before he went to sleep. "How do you know there is a God?" said the unbeliever to the Christian. "did you ever see Him?"

"No," said the believer.

"Or hear Him?"

"No."

"Then you are a great fool to pray, when you have never seen or heard or felt God."

They went to sleep. Next morning the unbeliever said, "There was a camel around my tent last night."

"How do you know?" the believer asked, "did you see it?"

"No."

"Did you hear it?"

"No."

"Did you put out your hand and touch it?"

"No."

"Then you are a great fool to believe a camel was here, when you never saw or heard or felt it."

"But," said the other, "here are the footprints."

"And look," said the believer, "there are the footprints of God." He pointed to the east, where the sun was just rising.

# Weekly News Summary

News since the surrender of Japan (which is not yet an actuality) is purely anticlimatic. The Japs are evidently stalling though they have been warned by General Mac Arthur to move swiftly to bring to a close the diplomatic conferences. To date, the occupation of Japan has not been accomplished and Radio Tokyo has reported that troops have been ordered to resist if landings on the home islands are made before the peace talks are finished.

In China, the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are still at odds with the Communist headquarters under General Chu Teh, Commander of the Communist 18th Army Group.

Men of the U.S. Army with 75 points or more are being sent to French ports to fill ships leaving for the States. Most of the 85 point men are on their way home (according to dispatches from news services), but a few are still left on the continent.

General Mac Arthur will lead the first units of Allied forces into Japan. Mac Arthur has been appointed Supreme Commander in the Pacific area and is empowered to conduct peace negotiations for all of the Allied Nations.

Air Troops drop on Japan Sunday — Allied occupation to begin Sunday with landings at Atsugi Airfield 20 miles north of Tokyo. Seaborne landings will begin Tuesday at the Yokosuka Naval Base at the mouth of Tokyo Bay.

Fighting in Manchurie ended with the surrender of the Japanese troops to Marshal Alexander Vassilievsky of the Soviet Far Eastern Army.

(Continued from page 1)

## New Students —

proteins, enzymes, silicones, organic literature, topis in applied organic chemistry.

College physics teaches mechanics, motion, force, liquids, gases, heat and work.

Elements in analytical geometry contains: coordinate systems, points, lines, curves, conic sections, equations, curvature and radius of curvature, and applications.

## Group Discussions Now in Full Swing

The Information and Education department of the XX Corps Command School has made provisions for many interesting discussions by the student body. Round table forums on world problems will be held each Wednesday and panel discussions on subjects related to the school courses will be held every Saturday.

The panel discussion on "Why Co-ops" will be heard Saturday morning, August 25th, at 0800 in the lecture hall of the Physicas-Chemistry building. The subject should contain much interest for students of American Agriculture.

Every Wednesday the student body will be divided into small groups for the discussion of world problems. The discussion for this past week was on the USSR.